



INTERNATIONAL FINANCE.

Important Declarations of the French Socialist Congress.

The Key to the Conduct of Capitalist Governments in their International Relations—“Patriotism” Merely a Mask Behind Which to Seek to Down Socialism While Closely Drawing Together the Stock-Exchanges—The True Internationalism is the Concomitant of the Proletariat of all Countries.

On the third day of the session of the Convention of the French Socialist Labor party, held last month in Paris, the attitude of Socialism towards the foreign policy of the nation was the subject considered. Comrade Lafargue was the principal speaker. He laid down the maxim that the key with which to understand the attitude of the governments of Europe towards one another is to be found in international finance. This explained why Turkey was now being protected, and why the effort was being made to compel Greece to submit its finances to European control—both acts were in the interest of the national creditors of the two countries. The interests of international high finance have a further effect: they crowd to the rear the otherwise conflicting interests of nation and nation. Under these circumstances there was little danger of a European war; the very development of militarism would, in case of war, give such a shock to industry that international finances could not tolerate. The Jingoism of the ruling classes has come down to nothing more than a governmental trick to keep Socialism down. This was above all the case in France, whose capitalist or bourgeois class was nowise anxious to recover Alsace and Lorraine, seeing that it feared the competition of the Alsace and Lorraine industries.

After a short debate the following resolution was adopted:

“The convention calls the attention of the working class of France and of the rest of Europe to the double-faced game of the governments, who, on the one hand exploit ‘patriotism’ by setting up nation against nation, and, on the other, band themselves together to oppress the small nation of Greece for the benefit of the financial interests that they have pawned in Turkey; and who, in general, aim at giving an ever complete international protection to the stock exchanges.

“Against such policy of such a European concert, this convention sets the international policy of Socialism, which rests upon an ever more intimate, closer understanding, and an ever more united action of the proletariat of all nations, to the end that the present condition of things, where nations breathe mutual defiance to one another, be substituted for one in which, nations, freed from class exploitations, may stand together in brotherly friendship.”

THE CENSORSHIP

In the Boston Public Libraries.

BOSTON, August 3.—Librarian Putnam has joined the brigade of the multifarious Mrs. Partingtons and other mental malformations who “are going to knock down Socialism.” The growth of Socialist thought in this neighborhood is marked; the growth of the Socialist Labor party is unmistakable. The manifestations of this can be seen in many ways: The rubicund faces of the fakirs pale at the very mention of the S. L. P. or S. T. & L. A., the politicians squirm; the penny-a-liners fret; articles and other such get into the papers—all to stem the tide. Librarian Putnam has now taken his place with these idiots. He has issued an edict forbidding free access to Socialist works.

In speaking of this edict of Mr. Putnam in refusing to allow Socialist writers to be put into general circulation, Mr. Lindsay Swift, editor and cataloguer of the library, said to a reporter: “In the opinion of the librarian no good can be gained and much harm may be done by allowing works of this extreme character to be generally read. It may be asked why are these books placed in the library if not to be read? They are in the library for that purpose, and they may be read, but Mr. Putnam and his assistants reserve to themselves the right to choose the readers, and most common-sense people will agree with Mr. Putnam in such a decision. The average man of Anarchistic or Socialist tendencies that frequents the library is not qualified by education or judgment to read the works I refer to, and estimate them at their proper value.”

And this sort of thing, it is supposed, will counteract the process of starving out the people.

To the Assembly Districts, Wards and Branches, of Section Greater New York, S. L. P.

Your attention is called to a new pamphlet, entitled “Middle Class Municipalization and the Municipal Programme of the Socialist Labor Party,” which can now be had from the Organizer, at \$1 per 1,000. The above organizations should supply themselves with this pamphlet, which should be distributed at the open air meetings and other places.

L. ABELSON, Organizer,
64 East 4th street, New York.

HITTING FROM THE SHOULDER.

Matthew Maguire Once More Strikes Home in the Board of Aldermen.

PATERSON, N. J., August 3.—The Socialist, Alderman Maguire, last night brought up the matter of the failure of the tax assessors to raise the amount asked for in the tax levy passed by the Board of Aldermen, and decried the apparent assumption of arbitrary power over the Board of the Assessors. He offered a resolution that the assessors be compelled by process of law to perform their duties under the constitution, and in support of his motion made a long address upon the subject.

The Socialist alderman introduced the question by asking the Mayor whether he had received a notice from the tax assessors in regard to the deficiency. His honor replied that he had, both verbally and through the newspapers, but as yet no official notice had been sent to him.

Thereupon Maguire introduced the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That the city council be authorized and directed to go before the Justices of the Supreme Court and secure a writ of mandamus to compel the Board of Assessors to raise the amount of the appropriations as set forth in the tax levy asked by the Board of Aldermen for 1897.

Maguire said that the assessors were assuming an arbitrary power and trying to dictate the policy in financial matters of the board, and asked the city counsel who is the higher authority in those matters. Mr. Simonton replied that the assessors were a subordinate body, and must raise the money asked, unless they give notice that they cannot raise it, which they have not done.

“The question that confronts us,” said Alderman Maguire, “whether we will allow the assessors to become the governing body, or whether they can be compelled to do their duty under the constitution.” Continuing, he said:

Thanks to the stubbornness of the assessors in not only refusing to mend their crooked ways, but boldly going one step further in their perverse course, an issue is now forced to the front which will be fought out at any cost until it is settled. By following the example of the Newark assessors, that is, by making at least an apparent effort—however insincere and puny—to raise the valuations of great properties most notoriously undervalued, they might have for some time yet dodged this issue; they might have bamboozled the people—the patient people—into the belief that there was some hope of gradually arriving at an apportionment of taxation more equal, more in accordance with the letter and spirit of the constitution. They might actually, by this means, have somewhat reduced the tax bills of the smaller taxpayers and blinded them to the enormity of the remaining inequalities, while at the same time providing for a greater municipal revenue.

Fortunately—I say fortunately—they did nothing of that sort. They unmasked themselves entirely, and they can now be seen in all their naked ugliness. With unbridled impudence, which suggests the safety they feel in the support of the wealthy tax-dodgers to whom they are annually saving thousands upon thousands of dollars at the expense of comparatively poor people, they assumed an arbitrary power, which, if recognized or submitted to, would give them—irresponsible appointees as they are—the entire control of the city's finances, and turn this board, elected by the people, into a ridiculous collection of impotent manikins. If there be some here ready to cut such a figure, I trust you will not count me among them. The people hardly know the assessors. It is this board that they hold responsible for the over-taxation of the many resulting from inequality of assessment and undervaluation of the property of a few. It is this board, also, that they hold exclusively responsible for the condition of the public services, which are crippled by the misconduct of the assessors.

It was, I believe, Alderman Wright who asked a few days ago: “What can you do? Is there any other course left open but to cut the suit according to the cloth?” To this remarkable question, suggestive of the mannikin state of affairs which I, for one, refuse to countenance, I shall here make this emphatic answer: “The assessors must supply all the cloth we need for the suit we want, subject to the provisions of the State constitution.”

And is it possible, after all the facts I have presented here concerning the wealth of Paterson; after all the statistics I have gone into; after I have shown that the property of those who most rightly complain of over-taxation is assessed only at 60 or 70 per cent. of its actual value, while the property of some—who do not complain—is assessed only at 20 or 30 per cent.; is it possible, I ask, that there remains a doubt in the minds of any one regarding the ability of the assessors to supply all the cloth needed for such a suit as befits this rich city? Can there be any doubt of their unwillingness to do their duty, or rather of their irrevocable, pig-headed, perverse determination not to do it? Can there be any doubt, then, of our own duty? Can there be any doubt, in short, that these men must be driven out of the offices which they have so shamefully disgraced?

(Continued on Page 4)

MINERS' ITEMS.

Incidents of the Strike that Should be Memorized.

Raised on the Bottle that “Labor Should Try and Get Something Now, and not Go Rainbow-chasing, as the Socialists do,” the De Armitt Men now Give the Same Answer as a Reason for not Going out on Strike—Fakir Fahy's Friend—Carriek's Illusion—In the Meantime Rank and File Suffers.

While the strike of the miners is slowly dragging its length along and illustrating to what pitiful helplessness “pure and simple” leadership has reduced these unhappy men, who have produced untold wealth but whose lot is untold woe, a number of incidents are occurring that should be noted, and never forgotten, at all times, when the progressive organization of these men is undertaken by the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance organizers.

On the 28th of July, 1,500 strikers assembled at Turtle Creek to induce De Armitt's men not to go to work. These men ran the gauntlet of the strikers, and when urged by the striking miners not to go in, their answer was they feared to lose their jobs, they were in sympathy with the ultimate aims of the strikers, but they wanted “something to eat now”; and they went to work. The shot fired by this answer was one from the repertory of “pure and simple.”

“Something now!” is the cry that the “pure and simple” fakirs hurl at the Socialists: “The Socialists,” say they, “are rainbow chasers; they want something later on; but we want something now!” And that something is a silly attempt to counteract the relentless laws of capital. As a result of that, they fail to bring into the rank and file that understanding of the situation that is needed to organize properly the system of organization that is needed for success; the rank and file fail to gain that, and as a matter of course fall also to gain that “something now,” which they are made to go after; the result is that they remain without either—helpless, hopeless, miserable, standing no further to-day than they did thirty years ago.

The answer given to the strikers by De Armitt's men is the answer that pure and simple men ever hurls at the New Trade Unionist. If the answer lacerated only the Fakirs, Dolans, Rachfords and the rest of the pure and simple fakir leaders of the miners, it would be well; the misfortune lies in that the shot wounds the rank and file of the strikers, too. Hoping to get or keep something now, the De Armitt men fail to at least make such demonstration as may eventually improve the condition of the rest of the workers by at least drilling the proletariat in the solidarity of its class. Pure and simple men were here boomeranged.

Among the mining bosses against whom the grievances of the men are most serious is Governor Hastings of Pennsylvania. Now then, at this critical time, who is it who publicly and in print is referring to him as “Our friend, Gov. Hastings”? The Hannans, Chapmans and other operators? No, labor fakir John Fahy of the striking miners!

Timidity, cowardice, poltroonery—these are the marks of all men, who, without substantial knowledge of the Labor Question, seek to figure in it, and to make a living by it. Such men lack the knowledge and the character to stand up and maintain their rights; their natural position is a crouching one, alternated by occasional fits of insolence; when a trouble is on they seek to “make friends”; and, like all such characterless people, make friendships by giving up principle; in other words, give up the fight, or hopelessly compromise it.

Gov. Hastings may be, and, for all we know, is the friend of Mr. Fahy, as he no doubt is the friend of all misleaders of labor; but a friend of the working miner? Never—Of the working miner and of all workingmen Gov. Hastings, together with the rest of his capitalist class, is nothing but an inveterate enemy who must be downed, kicked down and out of the capitalist post of supremacy which he and they usurp.

There is no hope of the miner ever seeing the path he must tread to his deliverance so long as he allows the Fakir scoundrels to hold before his eyes the scales of “Gov. Hastings' Friendship.”

Another labor fakir, M. P. Carriek, declared that, if the De Armitt men don't come out voluntarily, “50,000 men will come down upon them and make them.”

Just as soon as there will be in the United States 50,000 workingmen sufficiently informed to resolutely act together, they won't march down upon the De Armitt men. They will use their knowledge and the vigor that imparts, to act in such way as rapidly to draw up to themselves the rest of the proletariat, and rising in their might smite into splinters the capitalist system of oppression, together with its fakir upholders, by the conquest of the political powers at the ballot box.

CHANGE TACTICS.

An Omaha, Neb., Blind Cassandra's Moanings.

In Sight of a Wholesale Sweeping Away of Small Middle Class Concerns, the Omaha “Labor Bulletin” Impotently Pulls its Hair—The Hopeful-Vigorous Language of the S. L. P. in Sight of the National Phenomenon—Not the Destruction of Monopoly but Nationalization.

The Omaha, Neb., “Labor Bulletin” gives an interesting report of economic conditions in that city:

Out of 569 business firms in operation in the city in 1887, 446 have gone out of business; in 1887, there were 14 banks, now 7 are extinct; in 1887, there were 14 book stores; now 12 are dead; in 1887, there were 28 boot and shoe stores, now 24 are dead; in 1887, there were 4 carpet houses, now 2 are dead; in 1887, there were 46 clothing establishments, now 38 are gone; in 1887, there were 29 confectionery shops, now 24 are gone; in 1887, there were 53 drug stores, now 35 are gone; in 1887, there were 36 dry goods houses, now 28 are gone; in 1887 there were 27 gents' furnishing stores, now 21 are gone; in 1887 there were 178 grocery firms, now 145 are gone; in 1887, there were 26 hardware stores, now 19 are gone; in 1887, there were 16 harness shops, now 11 are gone; in 1887, there were 10 ladies' furnishing parlors, now 8 are gone; in 1887 there were 14 millinery stores, now 13 are gone; in 1887, there were 11 music houses, now 10 are gone; in 1887, there were 27 jewelry stores, now 21 are gone; in 1887 there were 13 wall paper houses, now 10 are gone; in 1887, there were 22 flour and feed stores, now 18 are gone.

Upon these minutely luminous details the “Labor Bulletin” concludes:

“Is it not about time that the people were doing something to resist the ruthless greed for gain which, in various forms of monopoly, is undermining the wages of producers and sapping the very life from our civil institutions? Do not the bleaching bones of our best business men buried beneath the debris of empty and decaying buildings, infested by rats and bats, call for any action in so grave a matter? Does not the welfare of our children, whose God-given right to enjoy the bounteous blessings of earth it is our duty to protect, urgently and immediately demand opportunities at our hands? Is there no balm in Gilead? Is there not enough good in the country to overcome the evil? Is our government a machine made to protect only the property interests of the rich at the expense of the poor?”

This is the cry of impotent despair; instead of impotent howling and asking questions, the municipal platform of the Socialist Labor party throws this clear light upon the question:

“Last year, of about 1,500,000 firms doing business in the United States and Canada, 224,534 (or very nearly one-fifth) either failed or wound up their affairs in disgust after losing their last dollar. Of the 17,300 that were driven into bankruptcy, and probably, also, of the 207,200 that voluntarily gave up the ghost before falling into complete insolvency, 80 per cent. were firms having a capital of \$5,000 or less, and 14 per cent. were firms having a capital of more than \$5,000 and less than \$20,000. At this rate, it would take less than five years to wipe out of existence every firm in the United States and Canada having a capital of less than \$20,000, and to concentrate the whole business of North America in the hands of a few hundred millionaires, were it not that there are still many unsophisticated ‘marines,’ ready to embark their small savings, or inherited property, in the same rotten ship of middle class enterprise. The number of such mean aspirants to ruin and bankruptcy has, indeed, been heretofore sufficiently large to fill the gaps made in the business directory by their unlucky predecessors; but it is obvious that the supply of them cannot be unlimited, and its rapid decrease must soon become apparent.

It goes without saying that so long as we can dream of wealth or must struggle with fate, people of the sort here referred to are among the most intensely selfish and stubbornly individualistic. Of course they look down upon the wage worker as an inferior being, incapable of “lifting himself above his class,” therefore without “ambition” and without rights. In so far as they may need his services, he is to them a hired beast of burden, fit only to be worked as hard and fed as little as he can be made to submit to. In so far as he may be a purchaser of the things in which they deal, he is a fit prey to their greed. On the other hand, they look with the left eye of envy and the right eye of hatred on the great plutocratic combines, the profits of which are beyond their reach, and are, therefore, deemed by them a robbery, not of the working people, but of the middle class. Were it possible to suppress the trusts, the corporations, the department stores, etc., etc., they—men of small means, irreproachable conduct and good intentions—would be the only benefactors of the people.”

And it calls upon the working class of the nation and all honest citizens to join the S. L. P., and in a solid class-conscious body conquer the public powers, and rear the Socialist Commonwealth by placing in the hands of the people the nation's machinery of production.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

WELL PUT.

Masters do not Ask Pardon, Only Slaves do.

A proper rebuke was administered by the Progressive Clothing Cutters & Trimmers' Union to that disgraceful attitude into which pure and simpledom places labor, to wit, the attitude of first electing the capitalist politicians and then bending the knee before these worthies with petitions to pardon some workman or other whom these capitalists have wrongly imprisoned. Self-respecting men do not strike such a humble and degrading attitude. They elect their own government, and then there will be no innocent man to beg pardon for.

This was the position taken by the Progressive Union in answer to a committee from the Alex. Berkman defense association, that invited their co-operation. The committee was granted the floor and gave a detailed account of the injustice imposed on Mr. Berkman, who was the martyr of the late Homestead strike, and by receiving a twenty-two years' sentence of imprisonment, the committee further told the union that the A. F. of L. and other organizations have passed resolutions asking for a release or commutation of the sentence, and a contribution of funds to carry such resolution to successful action was taken up in all labor organizations in and around New York.

A long discussion followed of over an hour's duration, in which almost all the membership took part, the sentiment of the majority being that, although this Berkman needed assistance, it was wrong for the organized workers of the country, who are in the majority, and have all the means at their command, without any violence, to demand instead of petition, to crawl and cower like slaves to their elected servants, namely, the government officials. It was stated that it was about time the American wage workers, especially the trade unionists, recognize this fact, and, instead of acting in so cowardly a manner by continually passing condemning resolutions and petitioning the officials who are their servants, whenever their leaders are falsely imprisoned or prosecuted, they should stand up like men, recognizing their power, act like one solid body on the day of election and cast their ballots for such men as know the interests and wants of the laboring class; men who recognize that the interests of the capitalist are diametrically opposed to the wage-workers, and have a class interest to overthrow this system, thereby doing away with all petitioning and cringing.

There being only one such party in these United States, the union recommended to the petitioners to vote the Socialist Labor party into power. It was decided to draw up a resolution to this effect and send it to the Berkman Defense Association, with a subscription fund, which is now opened.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A Socialist's Remarks on Mosquitos.

TO THE PEOPLE:—It is useful to consider what Alexander the Great, or Moses, or the other sky scrapers of history would have done with his or their fingers if a mosquito lit upon his or their nose or noses.

The man who was knocked down by a mosquito the other day was only a soldier. No other sort of man on earth would stand still while being bled to death by a little insect, because he feared the reproach of his “superior” officer. And only the martinet of a new country, like our own, seeking to be as badly like unto the worst of the military cranks of old countries as they can get to be (on the parade ground), would expect such emasculation from the rank and file.

But leaving the martinet, who never has improved or will improve under the sun or in the darkness, what will a live man do with a live mosquito on his nose? He will remove it. He has no interest in killing it; he only wants to remove it. If you kill it, just as it is nibbling that prominent and important part of your personality, you do but retain poison and throw away a corpse.

But I want to make a text of the mosquito as one of the many means of showing that men and their enemies have always acted very much alike, and are doing now as they ever will do until the end of blood-sucking and irritation has come.

Other sermonisers will tell you that it is the principal business of a man's life—first, second and third, and all the time—to mend himself. But the miner is as good a man as the mine-owner will let him be mended, just as the preacher seeks to be as good as the pew renter will let him be mended. And the best way to mend the man is to end the ban. The military czar will not permit the soldier to kill his own mosquito. The economic czar will not permit the worker to take the awful measure of his own sorrows. The swaggering thing that rules Germany openly assails Socialism and seeks to dry up the fountain of knowledge lest the people should drink. The hired hypocrites and conscious liars of America's press call Socialism a dangerous form of tyranny. All over the world the men in silk and their lick-spittles are cajoling the toilers not to open their eyes or raise their hands to disturb the authorized and properly appointed mosquito from his coign of vantage. But I say unto you, keep your eye open and demolish your mosquito before he lands, if you can, but demolish him anyhow. This is the business of all who love liberty in all times.

PETER E. BURROWES.
Brooklyn, July 31.

SECOND TOUR

In “the Country” by Comrade Thomas A. Hickey.

New Organizations—Large Listening Crowds—Conduct of the Capitalist Press—One Tries Ridicule, an Other Invents an All-around Lie, which is Reproduced Even in a New York Paper—Experience in Matteawan—Otherwise, the Experience is Everywhere the Same in the Country.

My second excursion into the country was not as successful as the first owing to the fearful weather. The one bright spot in the trip was Poughkeepsie, where I organized a strong American section composed of first rate material.

The meeting in Poughkeepsie was well advertised by the local press; result—a large audience, when I reached the Court House steps where the meeting took place. The intense interest manifested by the audience and the frequent applause showed that they are ready for the great change we are after. The “News Press,” a gold Democratic paper, came out with a column account of the meeting the following morning. They made no attempt to answer any of the points raised, contenting themselves with saying that “the speech like the man was a trickery,” and that in having a bath house keeper to assist me in giving out the leaflets, I silently answered the charge that the Socialists do not wash themselves.

The owner of that paper is the (in) famous Hincley, Chairman of the General Committee of the gold Democratic party of New York. This worthy will wake up soon to find that the day when this sort of stuff used to go is passed. This can readily be seen by the way the press of Matteawan treated me.

I spoke in Matteawan on Tuesday night. Some of the comrades came over from Newburg with me. I had a permit from the Chief of Police. An audience of 300 listened attentively for an hour and forty minutes. At the close I answered some questions, most of the answers were applauded and amidst cries of “You're a Jim Hickey, come and see us again,” the meeting broke up and we were escorted by an admiring crowd to the ferry. This was contrary to all precedent from the view point of the press owned by capitalists. That a Socialist should be cheered by their dupes; that he should tell them to emancipate themselves; that the idlers should be shown up in broad daylight on one of the principal streets of Matteawan by a Socialist, who was at the same time an Irishman, would not do for a moment. So a startling account of the meeting appeared in one of the local papers, also in the New York “Sun.” Here it is. Our readers will notice that “Jim Hickey” became “Jacob Startiski.”

AN ANARCHIST IN MATTEAWAN. HE ADVISED HIS HEARERS TO SHOOT DOWN THE CAPITALISTS AND A RIOT FOLLOWED—MAN STABBED.

Matteawan.—Jacob Startiski is an Anarchist. Tuesday night he came over from Newburg, where he had been engaged for several days in delivering Socialist addresses, and succeeded in gathering about him on Main street, in Matteawan, several hundred people who listened to him as he stood on a soap box and advised them to take up arms and shoot down the capitalists of Matteawan. He said that our hat shops were full of hats, and yet we were bareheaded; that our shoe factories were full of shoes, and yet we were barefooted. During his argument some one in the audience called him a liar, and in the general riot which followed he was generally outclassed by Charles Conklin, a local celebrity, who can use his hands quite well. Two of the Anarchist's friend made a hasty retreat, leaving the speaker to the mercy of the crowd, whose excitement by this time knew no bounds. Startiski was locked up as a disorderly person and fined \$25 yesterday in the police court. Matthew Smith was stabbed in the general fight by someone unknown and is in a precarious condition at the hospital.

Needless to say there was no riot, hence no stabbing, no fine of \$25.00, no anarchy, no one shouting liar, in short, it was a lie but of whole cloth from a to z.

This will show what desperate straits our capitalist friends are in, it will show what a picnic we will have fighting these lying rags when our daily PEOPLE comes along. Unable to answer our clean cut scientific arguments, they are thrown back on the last resort of all cowardly thieves, namely lies, more lies, plenty of lies.

Let us draw a moral from this simple tale. It is: “When you see it in the ‘Sun,’ say, ‘Aber nit!’”

J. A. HICKEY.
Brooklyn, August 2, 1897.

S. L. P. Sections take Notice.

The well-known and inspiring song, written by comrade Peter E. Burrowes, of Brooklyn, under the title “The Hand with the Hammer,” has been set to new and beautiful music by the Russian composer Platon Brounoff, and can now be had at the Labor News Co., 64 East Fourth street, New York.

The price for single copies is 10 cents, but a liberal discount will be given to dealers, encouraging them to push the sale of the song.

No section of the party should fail to form a chorus and sing this song at their public meetings and other public demonstrations.

THE LABOR NEWS CO.,
64 East 4th street, N. Y.

THE PEOPLE.

Published at 184 William Street, New York,
—EVERY SUNDAY—

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS

Invariably in advance:
One year.....\$1.00
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Entered as second-class matter at the New
York, N. Y., Post office, on April 6th, 1891.



SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential).....2,088
In 1890.....12,331
In 1892 (Presidential).....21,157
In 1894.....32,123
In 1896 (Presidential).....36,564

Who scoffs at our birthright?—the
words of the seers.
And the songs of the bards in the
twilight of years.
All the foregleams of wisdom in
santon and sage
In prophet and priest, are our true
heritage.
Whittier.

LIFE IS CHEAPER THAN DIRT.

The Klondyke, rich in suggestions,
has been productive of a novel sort of
"company," that deserves attention.

Twenty Indianapolis business men
formed a stock company to operate in
the Klondyke. Each contributed \$1,000,
and the thing was forthwith set a-going.
But how? Did the stockholders take
train and boat for the gold fields? No;
they anchored and settled down at home
—more firmly and comfortably than be-
fore. But how, then, is the thing to
work? There is the rub, and in that
the Klondyke marks the high capitalist
era of its discovery.

The stockholders selected twenty
enterprising, strong, skillful young men,
possessed of all the qualities needed for
gold fields, which, a generation ago,
would have been sufficient "capital" to
undertake gold diggings on their own
account; in this year of grace such "cap-
ital" affords no independence, and the
"natural opportunity" opened at Klon-
dyke remains shut to them and accessi-
ble only to those who possess the
"social opportunities."

But that is not all. The twenty able
young men are to be made profitable not
by their work alone. An insurance of
\$1,000 is placed on each, and in case of
death the money goes—where to? To
the worker's family? No!—to the stock-
holders to swell the pool. And what is
most significant, the company calcu-
lates on quite an increase in their pool,
not from the work only of these men
but from their death, too: the company
calculates that a sufficient number of
these young men will die!

Such sort of companies—producing
social system it is that our politicians,
professors and parsons are holding up
as the most godly and scientific one
possible.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

"Sovereign leads the miners' forlorn
hope in West Virginia."

Is this from "Puck"? No; it is from
the "Journal of the Knights of Labor."

The "Popular Science Monthly" is of
the opinion that:

"If the word 'socialist' could be de-
fined as one who concerns himself with
the interests of society, who makes
these interests his own, then it would
be well if we were all 'socialists.' So
long, however, as it means a person
who wishes to transfer to everybody
the authoritative direction of every-
body's business, and the control of
everybody else's property, we must
leave the use of the term to those who
accept the responsibility for the advocacy
of such ideas."

It is hardly likely that we would
have cared to quote the "Popular
Science Monthly," it being a thing hard-
ly read, and noted for the reverse of
its name, being neither popular nor
scientific, were it not that this passage
is approvingly reproduced by a "religi-
ous" paper, the "Journal and Mes-
senger" of Cincinnati, Indianapolis and
Parkersburg.

Be the fact entered on the long list
of just such facts, that go to demon-
strate the simoniac spirit animating
our modern religionists. Here we have
another paper that, behind the mask of
godliness is seeking to perform the
typical work of the devil—lying, for the
pewholders, i. e., the devil's benefit.

Clear as a pike stands out the fact
that the capitalist class is "controlling
the people's property," stolen from the
people, and, by usurpation, is bossing
the "people's business." Not even a
simoniac parson will have effrontery
enough, the fact being crammed down
his lying throat, to deny that Duchess
Consuelo is not producing on the New
York Central, nor is the Marchioness
Anna on the Gould railroads, nor the
three Singer Princesses in the Singer
Manufacturing Co., nor Rockefeller in
the Gogebic mines the wealth on which
they live in riotous wealth: all of these,
together with the rest of their robber
class, are controlling, not their prop-
erty, but the people's property, and

all of them are bossing, not their busi-
ness, but the people's business.

Socialism demands the restoration to
the people, to the workers, of the prop-
erty that is theirs, and to place in their
hands the direction of the business
which is theirs alone, and which, be-
ing owned and directed by them, will
reverse the existing conditions under
which the loafers live and the toilers
starve. Such a programme can't, we
admit it, commend itself to any social
parasites. And this is the fact we de-
sire to emphasize in exposing the fal-
sification of Socialism by one more
pulpitier.

Our witty and trenchant colleague,
then New York Jewish "Abendblatt,"
comments on the moral, physical and
intellectual riff-raff from Russia in this
city, that, unable to use the Socialist
Labor party for their own crooked pur-
poses, hope to find asylum in the Debs
party, and are frantically trying to
starve. Such a programme can't, we
admit it, commend itself to any social
parasites. And this is the fact we de-
sire to emphasize in exposing the fal-
sification of Socialism by one more
pulpitier.

"Finally a 'Socialist' party that will
no longer be a stranger to the American
workingmen, like the old S. L. P., with
its exclusive German and Jewish ele-
ments," has been founded. How true
this is may be judged from the elements
that compose the new party. The meet-
ing to organize was held on East Broad-
way, in the house of a Jewish lawyer
named Hurwich, a native of the Rus-
sian village of Minsk. He now is the
American representative of Debs in
New York, after the 'burglarized' Popu-
list party ceased to be profitable to him.
Responsive to the call of Hur-
wich, several 'American' elements re-
sponded. Among these were: the entire
"Freie Jüdische Volks-Bühne," (Free
Jewish popular stage players), with J.
Gordin at its head, and B. Bogin as
adviser; also the populists Aleinikoff
and Harlot, a Russian who has been
actually in the country all of ten
months; also Hurwich's clerk, Bauer-
berg, who has been two years in the
country. There was also Joseph Baron-
dness and our worthy Louis Miller,
Winchevsky and Cesar (not Julius)—
all of them born Americans and mostly
non-citizen.

"The party" intends to combine with
the New York populists—who foot up
the grand total of 400 votes. This party
will be launched as soon as Messrs.
Gordin, Cesar, and the other Yankees
shall have become citizens."

The Johnston, R. L., "Beacon" utters
itself clearly a propos of the miners'
strike:

"There is nothing to arbitrate," de-
clare the coal mine operators. And they
are quite right! There certainly is noth-
ing to arbitrate. The coal miners re-
ceive a starvation wage for producing
an enormous amount of wealth. The
coal mine operators who perform no
useful part in the production of that
wealth appropriate to themselves the
surplus product over and above that
paid to the miners as wages. It is a
clear case of stealing. To appoint arbi-
trators who shall decide how much or
how little shall be stolen is all non-
sense. There is nothing to arbitrate.
The theft must be stopped."

The Columbus, O., "Noon Hour" is
booming the city of Glasgow, Scotland,
on the ground of

"Its fortunate position of being able
to pay all the expenses of the city gov-
ernment out of the revenue derived
from its public improvements—a state
of things which has earned for this city
the title to be called the most advanced
and best governed city in the world."

If the "Noon Hour" were a capitalist
paper we would believe it was delib-
erately suppressing that important part
of the truth, which consists in the fact
that all these beauties are wrong out
of the city's public employes, who are
ground down by the capitalist city gov-
ernment just as, if not more than, they
had been ground down by their private
bosses, when the gas and other plants
were private property. These men are
worked at low wages and under bad
treatment, and the very thought of
striking for redress is chilled within
their heads by the swarms of unem-
ployed, which the city government, with
its superior capitalist powers, is able
to keep near at hand.

The "Noon Hour" seems to be issued
at the "Midnight Hour," so dense is its
understanding of the fact that munici-
pal ownership à la Glasgow is a god-
send only to the bosses, but a sharper
scourge to the workers; and that only
Socialist municipalization, which places
the plant in the workers' own hands,
enabling them to elect their own fore-
men and to determine their conditions
of work, is worthy of the efforts of the
proletariat.

In direct connection herewith may be
quoted the following passage from the
London "Justice," under the caption
"State Capitalism," on the condition of
the employes in some of the nation-
alized industries of England:

"The pay of the telegraphist is, on
the whole, less than that of a mechanic.
It takes a telegraphist, on the average,
about twelve or fifteen years, to reach
the sum of £2 weekly; while the superior
appointments which are held out as an
inducement for them to continue low
paid are necessarily out of the reach of
the great mass of clerks. The telegraph
department, like most departments of
the General Post Office is understaffed
and inadequately housed. More men
and more room are wanted. The cheese-
paring policy rampant in the Post Office
constitutes it a State profit-making,
capitalist-exploiting firm instead of an
institution of purely public service
where none are ill paid and overworked.
It is important that the difference be-
tween this kind of 'State Socialism' and
Social-Democracy should be made per-
fectly plain."

With admirable vigor the San Fran-
cisco, Cal., "New Charter" is clubbing

sense into some of its exchanges. This
is a fresh instance:

"The 'Common Cause,' of Cincinnati,
Ohio, and advocate of 'more money,'
says:

"What makes a falling market and
stagnant business? The dollar that
buys more to-day than it would buy last
year."

"In the very next item it gives the
lie to the above as follows:

"Idle labor lowers prices of com-
modities. The man out of work con-
sumes as little as possible of anything,
and none at all of many things he would
buy if at work. Less consumption, less
demand, less price."

"Could a man be more muddled than
one who could set these two paragraphs
together as an expression of his opin-
ion?"

Ahead of all the city capitalist pa-
pers, the New York "Times" is turning
somersaults of delight at the appoint-
ment by the "Reform" Mayor Strong of
Col. George Moore Smith as Police Com-
missioner in the place of Col. Fred.
Grant, resigned. If any one should feel
mystified by the "Times'" editorial
manifestations of delight, the whole
thing will become clear to him when he
is reminded that this Col. George
Moore Smith has a "labor record." When
the Brooklyn trolley bosses were
breaking the 10-hour law, Gov. Morton
sent into Brooklyn the whole militia
of New York to back up the criminal
bosses. This Col. Smith led one of the
regiments on that memorable occasion,
and distinguished himself in wanton
brutality. Being himself a business
man, his firm is Candee & Smith, and
more than once having had rows with
the employes whom he fleeces, he went
with gusto into the row in Brooklyn.
His appointment is a reward for his
provinces on that occasion.

Thus worketh "reform."

"L'Asino," the Rome, Italy, illustrat-
ed Socialist Labor party's paper, has a
front page picture, headed "Bourgeois
(Capitalist Class) Morality," represent-
ing a vulgar-looking capitalist's wife
walking with her young and unsophis-
ticated-looking daughter, while in the
distance a coarse-looking nobleman is
following them and ogling the girl. Be-
tween mother and daughter this dial-
ogue takes place:

Mother: "There is Marquis Passa-
tell following and paying court to you.
He is a good catch; but you don't seem
to know how to behave. Smile at least
upon him."

Daughter: "Oh, mamma! He is such
a brute! I don't like him!"

Mother: "Go away, you silly girl!
When you got a husband, then you can
look around for the man you like; but
not now. It's so that people of good
standing do."

This estimate and forecast by the
Cleveland, O., "Citizen" is one that well
merits consideration and approval:

"It will not do to say that the political
revolution of Europe will not affect con-
ditions in this country, and that Social-
ism is a foreign idea that will not be
accepted in this country. To change the
industrial system of Germany, France
or any other country from capital-
istic to co-operative would be im-
mediately felt in every corner of the
globe, and it is not probable that in-
telligent American workingmen, when
they see the beneficent results of Social-
ism, will hesitate long to align them-
selves with the great revolution, this
being especially foreshadowed by the
manner in which European municipali-
zation schemes and other important
ideas are being popularized in this coun-
try at present. Indeed, it is not so sure
that the United States will not suddenly
leap to the front in Socialist agitation,
and set the pace toward a co-operative
commonwealth. It would not be the
first time that a revolution had taken
place in Uncle Sam's vast empire with
the speed of lightning."

It is fun to see the two money wings
of capitalism unmasking each other.
The silver bug capitalists tell their gold
bug opponents many unpalatable
truths; and as frequently the gold bug
capitalists return the compliment. This
thrust from the gold bug, New York
"Evening Post" certainly is not bad:

"Kansas will this year produce
400,000,000 bushels of corn, upwards of
50,000,000 bushels of wheat and other
kinds of grain in proportion. The farm-
ers of the State will clear \$100,000,000
on their crops this year. They will
make a clear profit of \$25,000,000 on
their wheat crop alone. The State is
full of cattle and of corn-cobs, from
which it follows that it will be full of
beef in the autumn and winter. Many
mortgages have been paid off and many
farmers have surplus money in bank,
which they are ready to lend on good
security. These and many similar facts
are recorded in a recent number of the
Rocky Mountain "News," a free-silver
organ. It is all true, too, and the same
condition exists in Nebraska also. Both
States are rolling in wealth, although
not a blessed thing has been done for
silver since the Sherman act was re-
pealed in 1893. Unless we are much
mistaken, there will be a smaller crop
of Populism and Bryanism in the next
two years than has been seen there
in many a day."

All of which means that, just as soon
as the fleecers of labor can make good
profits, however much labor remains
fleece, as are the Kansas and Nebraska
farm-hands, the social question is
solved—for the bourgeois revolutionists.

But true as the Post prognostic is, it
is a boomerang for the combined silver
and gold bugites. Undeceived by the
rascally defection of the bourgeois
whom Labor had trusted to revolution-
ize this hellish society, Labor will take
the whip in its own hands, and itself
both lead and accomplish the revolution
—much to the surprise and sorrow of
the gold and silver brigands, who, tem-
porarily falling out with each other,
have been making faces at each other.

THE RUSKIN RASCALITY
AGAIN.

Since the publication of Albert Holst's
letter in our issue of the 18th ultimo,
such wealth of information has flown
into this office from a large variety of
sources from all parts of the country,
that two things became clear to us:
first, that the gang that runs Ruskin is
infinitely more infamous than we had
any idea of; and, second, that
its conscious infamy was the other-
wise unexplainable reason for the
personal abuse with which, for
some time past, the "Coming Nation"
has been meeting the articles of
THE PEOPLE: the scamps, who are
trying to ride upon the noble cause of
Socialism, using its mask to carry on
an unholy traffic and impose upon the
distressed and afflicted of this country,
knew full well what awaited them from
these quarters just as soon as they were
discovered, and they started their pecu-
liar campaign before hand. The fuller
information we now have, throwing de-
tailed light on many a dark corner of
the Ruskin bunco game, will in suc-
cessive issues of THE PEOPLE be made
public: the scandalousness of the swin-
dle cannot brook delay, and the
"answers" made by the brigands at bay
entitle them to no quarter. Nor shall
they have any. With this issue we give
the right of way to Mr. Holst's second
letter, for much of which we now hold
confirmatory evidence from other
sources unknown to him. In the mean-
time we recommend to our readers to
secure and keep the copies of the "Com-
ing Nation" with the "answers" it
makes. These "answers" are funny
reading now; they will be infinitely fun-
nier (?) in the very near future. Mr.
Holst proceeds:

Ruskin, Tenn., July 30, 1897.

TO THE PEOPLE—

Dear Sir: Please accept my sincere
thanks for the publication of my let-
ter. You are doing a noble work, in-
deed, by making public the rascalities
practised in Ruskin. The exposure
brought consternation to the gang, and
the "Coming Nation" of July 31, brings
what the editor is pleased to call an
answer. The article is characteristic of
the writer: false, cowardly and mis-
leading; he don't dare to face the main
question, to wit, is Ruskin a Socialist
Colony, run on Socialist principles, and
conducted by honest men?

He starts off by trying to enlist the
sympathies of the "Social Democracy."
These Ruskin labor fakirs realize that
they cannot swindle many more people
with the Ruskin scheme and want to
pave the way to join the "Social De-
mocracy" when the crash comes.

Referring to me, he says, I am "one of
a gang that is trying to destroy the
colony"; he fails to give any reason
why I, or any other member should do
so, if the conditions in Ruskin are as
represented in the "C. N."

He says that my letter contains "21
lies, but for convenience he picks out
only three. He gives the bill of fare for
the day my letter was dated, to prove
that my statement about starvation is
a lie. Notwithstanding his alleged bill
of fare my statement is true, and I give
some facts I did not mention before.
Last winter, when we were suffering for
proper food, the wives of some of the
charter members would steal the best
of the scanty supplies and eat it in their
rooms; this was brought before the
board of directors at the time.

The second "lie" is my statement
about the shares of stock that have
been sold. In this case I will show how
low some men will sink to gain a dollar
and what desperate means these Social-
ists (?) here will use to deceive the
people. The "C. N." brings an affidavit
of J. E. Chase, one of the members who
got their shares sold to the effect that
my statement of the case is false, and
that the Association has made satisfac-
tory arrangements with him. I will
give now the true facts in this case, and
how the affidavit was secured. This man
Chase told me before two witness-
es, Mr. and Mrs. Schultz, both of whom
will sign this letter, exactly what I
wrote before. He further said at the
time, if it was not for his family he
would take a shotgun and blow off the
heads of some of those scoundrels.
When the gang saw their scheme ex-
posed in THE PEOPLE, they took
alarm, knowing that all honest men
would condemn them, and that it was
absolutely necessary to change their
tactics. The Ex. Board made an offer to
Chase that they would give him \$50
now to enable him to go away, and that
they would pay him the balance some
time in the future. By this means they
succeeded to get Chase to make the af-
fidavit published in the "C. N." Comment
on the character of such a man is not
necessary.

Notwithstanding their claim that the
Association did not buy the shares, but
a member, all the deals were made be-
tween the Ex. Board and Chase, and not
the member; besides, by the laws of the
Association, a member is not allowed
to hold more than one share of stock;
what would he do with the other? The
same offer was made to Mr. Rhode, sr.,
that was made to Chase, but they could
not induce him to make an affidavit,
and he refused to sign the article pub-
lished in the "C. N."

As proof that my statement about the
assets of the Association is false, the
"C. N." prints the sworn statement of
J. H. Dodson. This statement is sent
out with the application blanks and is
intended to deceive the people. It says:

Existing liabilities\$1,448

Resources 60.16

At the time this statement was made
the Association owed \$8,000 on the tract
of land the printers stands on, and
\$3,000 on the tract Justement holds the
deed of; also \$11,000 on land. If this is
not "liabilities," what is it?

Now let us see what the \$60,000 assets
are. The "C. N." has always claimed
that we were the proud and happy
owners of 1,500 acres of land. Old Rus-
kin, consisting of 1,000 acres, was sold
to H. H. Hammond, of New York, about
five weeks ago for \$1,000; of the 500
acres in the valley 106 are held by Juste-
ment; this leaves only 394 acres belong-

ing to the Colony. Of this about half
is under cultivation, and we owe to-day
\$6,000 on this land. The houses are
rough board shanties; 3 old broken
down engines, an old saw-mill and the
printery—these are the assets valued
at \$60,000 by the financiers of Ruskin.
My charges about the corrupt man-
agement of the Colony, and how they
drove the young men away from here,
and how they solicit contributions from
the college, getting money under false
pretense, all these charges Mr. Edwards
passes over, perhaps he can get nobody
to make affidavit that they also are
false.

As an illustration how dearly the ed-
itor of the "C. N." loves the truth the
following will serve: About two months
ago a man by the name of Libsome
wrote an article booming Ruskin; it was
published in the "C. N." and some St.
Louis paper; the article was full of
falseness and misleading. A member,
Mr. Kirsch, wrote a reply and handed
it to the editor of the "C. N." request-
ing him to publish it. Mr. Kirsch was
called before the Board of Directors and
requested to hand in his withdrawal,
the article was never published; this is
one of the ways they suppress the truth
in Ruskin.

In conclusion, the editor of the "Com-
ing Nation" brings a letter from Mr. H.
D. Lloyd pleading to spare the mistakes
of the Ruskinites. If we had to deal
with mistakes only, this would certainly
be the proper course, but I think the
Socialist movement cannot tolerate
fraud and corruption, and should ex-
pose them wherever found. A festering
sore must be cut out in order to have a
healthy body.

The article published in the "Coming
Nation" of July 31st, in answer to my
letter, was read by the editor in the
dining room, and everybody was invited
to sign it; a great number left without
signing; a house to house canvass was
then commenced, and by means known
to themselves they secured the signa-
tures published. The truthful editor
says the list includes 84 names of a
total of 91 adult persons on the grounds.
Now, the fact is that Saturday, July
24th, the following members were on
the grounds and refused to sign: Wells,
Hassmann, Knor, Jensen, Dahman, J.
Chileote, Sr., J. Chileote, Jr., Taylor,
A. Rhode, Sr., Ekelman, Schultz, E.
Hooper, J. Hooper—13 in all. Eight of
the above named members are married
and some have grown-up children, so
the figures of Mr. Edwards can't be cor-
rect.

Looking over the 84 names published,
I find 31 NAMES OF PERSONS WHO
ARE NOT MEMBERS, SOME OF
THEM BEING ONLY A FEW DAYS
ON THE GROUNDS; 23 names who are
members, but have never paid for their
shares; the balance consists of men,
very few, who are honest, and believe
that Ruskin will be a success yet, but
the great majority of these people want
to suppress all truth about Ruskin in
order to get new members, and by these
means to save their own money and
pull out, regardless of how many fami-
lies be victimized.

My last letter, exposing some of the
rascalities practised in Ruskin, enraged
the gang very much, and all kinds of
threats were made against me. I was
going to be hanged, and the "white-
caps" would take me out, but they
thought better of it, and I am alive yet.
A few days ago I was deprived of the
bed I have been sleeping on since I
came here. I was stopped at the door
when I wanted to go to bed and in-
formed that the association had no bed
for me. A member kindly offered me
a bed in his house, and I am on the
grounds yet.

ALBERT HOLST.

J. E. Chase did make the statement,
as written in this letter, in our presence.
E. G. SCHULTZ,
SARAH SCHULTZ.

Ruskin, July 30.

LETTER BOX.

Offhand Answers to Inquirers.

J. R. Providence, R. I.—Don't know
anything about it.

C. H. C., Oneida, N. Y.—You are just
the sort of gudgeon those people like.
Fortunately for the country, you are
the exception, not the rule.

Books that Ought to be Read.

The following books can be obtained
by mailing price and one-tenth of price
for postage, to the New York Labor
News Co., 64 East Fourth Street, New
York City. Send for full catalogue.

"The Condition of the Working
Class in England, 1844."—By
Frederick Engels.....\$1 25

"Capital."—By Karl Marx.—An ex-
haustive dissertation on political
economy from the most advanced
and scientific standpoint. Bound. 2 00

Paper 1 20

"Co-operative Commonwealth."—
An Exposition of Socialism, by
Laurence Gronlund 50

"Socialism vs. Tax Reform."—By
Laurence Gronlund 10

"Socialism."—By William Scholl
McClure 10

"A Traveler from Altruria."—By
William Dean Howells. Cloth.... 1 50

Paper 50

"Merrie England."—By Robert
Blatchford 10

"The Fabian Essays."—By H. G.
Wells. Paper 25

"French and German Socialism."—
By Prof. Richard T. Ely..... 25

"Six Centuries of Work and
Wages."—By J. E. Thorold Rog-
ers 25

"Quintessence of Socialism."—By
Dr. A. Schaeffle 15

"Reform or Revolution."—By Dan-
iel De Leon..... 05

"The Evolution of Property."—By
Lafargue 1 00

"Heterodox Economies vs. Or-
thodox Profits."—By Henry B.
Ashplant 12

"Patriotism and Socialism."—By
G. B. Benham..... 5

"Ancient Society."—By Prof. Lew-
is Morgan 4 00

"National Party Platforms from
1798 to 1896."—By J. M. H.
Frederick 25

"Philosophy of Wage-Slaves."—By
T. Bresford 10

"What's to be Done."—By N. G.
Tchernychevsky (new edition). 50

"Modern Socialism."—By Rev.
Charles H. Vall..... 25

"The Coming Social Struggle."—
By William Edlin..... 5



UNCLE SAM & BROTHER JONATHAN

Brother Jonathan—How can Social-
ists claim that the capitalist defrauds
the laborer of three-quarters of the pro-
duct of his toil, when we see capital
eagerly seeking investment at 3 per
cent?

Uncle Sam—That is a most remark-
able question!

B. J.—Why?

U. S.—Because I have rarely seen so
many thoughts and terms jumbled
about in quite that way.

B. J.—Jumbled about?

U. S.—You never heard any Socialist
say what you claim, or claim what you
say.

KARL MARX.

(Reprinted from "Progress," May, 1893.)

There is no time, perhaps, so little fitted for writing the biography of a great man as that immediately after his death, and the task is doubly difficult when it falls to one who knew and loved him. It is impossible for me to do more at present than give the briefest sketch of my father's life. I shall confine myself to a simple statement of facts, and I shall not even attempt an exposition of his great theories and discoveries, theories that are the very foundation of modern Socialism, discoveries that are revolutionizing the whole science of political economy. I hope, however, to give, in a future number of "Progress," an analysis of my father's chief work, "Das Kapital," and of the truths set forth in it.

Karl Marx was born at Trier on May 5, 1818, of Jewish parents. His father—a man of great talent—was a lawyer, strongly imbued with French eighteenth century ideas of religion, science and art; his mother was the descendant of Hungarian Jews, who in the seventeenth century settled in Holland. Among his earliest friends and playmates were Jenny—afterwards his wife—and Edgar von Westphalen. From their father, Baron von Westphalen—himself half a Scot—Karl Marx imbibed his first love for the "Romantic" school, and while his father read him Voltaire and Racine, Westphalen read him Homer and Shakespeare. These latter always remained his favorite writers. At once much feared and loved by his school-fellows—loved because he was always in mischief, and feared because of his readiness in writing satirical verse and lampooning his enemies—Karl Marx passed through the usual school routine, and then proceeded to the Universities of Bonn and Berlin, where, to please his father, he for a time studied law, and to please himself he studied history and philosophy. In 1842 he was about to habilitate himself at Bonn as "Privat Dozent," but the political movement arisen in Germany since the death of Frederick William III., in 1840, threw him into another career. The chiefs of the Rhenish Liberals, Kamphausen and Hansemann, had founded the "Rhenish Gazette" at Cologne, with the co-operation of Marx, whose brilliant and bold criticisms of the provincial Landtag created such a sensation that, though only 24 years old, he was offered the chief editorship of the paper. He accepted it, and there-with began his long struggle with all despotisms, and with Prussian despotism in particular. Of course the paper appeared under the supervision of a censor, but the poor censor found himself powerless. The "Gazette" invariably published all the important articles it wanted to, and the censor could do nothing. Then a second, a "special" censor, was sent from Berlin, but even this double censorship proved of no avail, and finally, in 1843, the Government simply suppressed the paper altogether. In the same year, 1843, Marx had married his old friend and play-fellow, Jenny von Westphalen, to whom he had been betrothed for seven years, and with his young wife proceeded to Paris. Here, together with Arnold Ruge, he published the "Deutsch-Französische Jahrbücher," in which he began the long series of his Socialist writings. His first contribution was a critique on Hegel's "Rechts-philosophie," the second an essay on the "Jewish Question." When the "Jahrbücher" ceased to appear, Marx contributed to the journal "Vorwärts," of which he is usually said to have been the editor. As a matter of fact, the editorship of this paper, to which Heine, Everbeck, Engels, etc., contributed, seems to have been carried on in a somewhat erratic manner, and a really responsible editor never existed. Marx's next publication was the "Heilige Familie," written together with Engels, a satirical critique directed against Bruno Bauer and his school of Hegelian idealists.

While devoting most of his time at this period to the study of political economy and of the French Revolution, Karl Marx continued to wage fierce war with the Prussian Government, and, as a consequence, this Government demanded of M. Guizot—it is said through the agency of Alexander von Humboldt, who happened to be in Paris—Marx's expulsion from France. With this demand Guizot bravely complied, and Marx had to leave Paris. He went to Brussels, and there, in 1846, published in French his "Discours sur le libre échange." Proudhon now published his "Contradictions Economiques, ou Philosophie de la Misère," and wrote to Marx that he waited his "fervente critique." He did not wait long, for in 1847 Marx published his "Misère de la Philosophie, réponse à la Philosophie de la Misère de M. Proudhon," and the "fervente" was applied with a severity Proudhon had probably not bargained for. This same year Marx founded a German Working Men's Club at Brussels, and what is of more importance, joined, together with his political friends, the "Communist League." The whole organization of the League was changed by him. From a hole-and-corner conspiracy it was transformed into an organization for the propaganda of Communist principles, and was only secret because existing circumstances made secrecy a necessity. Wherever German workingmen's clubs existed the League moved also. It was the first Socialist movement of an INTERNATIONAL character. Englishmen, Belgians, Hungarians, Poles, Scandinavians being members. It was the first organization of the Social-Democratic party. In 1847 a congress of the League was held in London, at which Marx and Engels assisted as delegates; and they were subsequently appointed to write the celebrated "Manifesto of the Communist Party," first published just before the Revolution of 1848, and then translated into well-nigh all European languages. This manifesto opens with a review of the existing conditions of society. It goes on to show how gradually the old feudal division of classes has disappeared, and how modern society is divided simply into two classes—the capitalists or bourgeois, and that of the proletariat; of the bourgeois class possessing wealth and power and producing nothing; of the proletariat class that produces wealth and consumes nothing. The bourgeoisie, after using the proletariat to fight its

political battles against feudalism, has used the power thus acquired to enslave the proletariat. To the charge that Communism aims at "abolishing property," the manifesto replied that Communism aims at "abolishing property," the manifesto replied that Communists aim only at abolishing the bourgeois system of property, by which already four ninetenths of the community property is abolished; to the accusation that Communists aim at "abolishing marriage and the family," the manifesto answered by asking what kind of "family" and "marriage" were possible for the workingmen, for whom, in all true meaning of the words, neither exists. As to "abolishing fatherland and nationality," these ARE abolished for the proletariat, and, thanks to the development of industry, for the bourgeois also. The bourgeoisie has wrought great revolutions in history; it has revolutionized the whole system of production. Under its hands the steam engine, the self-acting mule, the steam hammer, the railways and ocean steamers of our days were developed. But its most revolutionary production was the production of the proletariat, of a class whose very conditions of existence compel it to overthrow the whole actual society. The manifesto ends with the words:

"Communists scorn to conceal their aims and views. They declare openly that their ends are only attainable through the violent overthrow of all existing conditions of society. Let the governing classes tremble at a Communist revolution. The proletarians have nothing to lose by it but their chains. They have a world to win. Proletarians of all countries unite!"

In the meantime Marx had continued, in the "Brüsseler Zeitung," his attack on the Prussian Government, and again the Prussian Government demanded his expulsion—but in vain, until the February revolution caused a movement among the Belgian workmen, when Marx, without any ado, was expelled by the Belgian Government. The provisional Government of France had, however, through Flocon, invited him to return to Paris, and this invitation he accepted. In Paris he remained some time, till after the revolution of March, 1848, when he returned to Cologne, and there founded the "New Rhenish Gazette"—the only paper representing the working class, and daring to defend the June insurgents of Paris. In vain did the various reactionary and Liberal papers denounce the "Gazette" for its licentious audacity in attacking all that is holy and defying all authority—and that, too, in a Prussian fortress! In vain did the authorities, by virtue of the State of Siege, suspend the paper for six weeks. It again appeared under the very eyes of the police, its reputation and circulation growing with the attacks made upon it. After the Prussian coup d'état of November, the "Gazette," at the head of each number, called on the people to refuse the taxes and to meet force by force. For this, and on account of certain articles, the paper was twice prosecuted—and acquitted. Finally, after the May rising (1849) in Dresden, the Rhenish Provinces and South Germany, the "Gazette" was forcibly suppressed. The last number—printed in red type—appeared on May 19, 1849.

Marx now again returned to Paris, but a few weeks after the demonstration of June 13, 1849. The French Government gave him the choice of retiring to Brittany or leaving France. He preferred the latter, and went to London—where he continued to live for over thirty years. An attempt to bring out the "New Rhenish Gazette" in the form of a review, published at Hamburg, was not successful. Immediately after Napoleon's coup d'état Marx wrote his "Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte," and in 1853 the "Revelations Concerning the Cologne Trial," in which he laid bare the infamous machinations of the Prussian Government and police.

After the condemnation at Cologne of the members of the Communist League, Marx for a time retired from active political life, devoting himself to his economic studies at the British Museum, to contributing leading articles and correspondence to the New York "Tribune," and to writing pamphlets and flysheets attacking the Palmerston régime, widely circulated at that time by David Urquhart.

The first fruits of his long, earnest studies in political economy appeared in 1859, in his "Kritik zur Politischen Ökonomie"—a work which contains the first exposition of his theory of value.

During the Italian war, Marx, in the German paper, "Das Volk," published in London, denounced the Bonapartism that hid itself under the guise of liberal sympathy for oppressed nationalities, and the Prussian policy that, under the cloak of neutrality, merely sought to fish in troubled waters. On this occasion it became necessary to attack Carl Vogt, who, in the pay of the "midnight assassin," was agitating for German neutrality—nay, sympathy. Infamously and deliberately calumniated by Carl Vogt, Marx replied to him and other gentlemen of his ilk in "Herr Vogt," 1860, in which he accused Vogt of being in Napoleon's pay. Just ten years later, in 1870, this accusation was proved to be true. The French Government of National Defence published a list of the Bonapartist hirelings, and under the letter "V" appeared: "Vogt, received August, 1859, 40,000 francs." In 1867 Marx published at Hamburg his chief work, "Das Kapital."

Meanwhile, the condition of the workingmen's movement had so far advanced that Karl Marx could think of executing a long-cherished plan—the establishment in all the more advanced countries of Europe and America of an International Working Men's Association. A public meeting to express sympathy with Poland was held in April, 1864. This brought together the workmen of various nationalities, and it was decided to found the International. This was done at a meeting (presided over by Professor Beesly) in St. James' Hall, on September 28, 1864. A provisional General Council was elected, and Marx drew up the inaugural address and the provisional rules. In this address, after an appalling picture of the misery of the working classes, even in years of so-called commercial prosperity, he tells the working people of all countries to combine, and, as nearly twenty years before in the Communist Manifesto, he concluded with the words, "Proletarians of all countries, unite!" The "rules" stated the reasons for founding the International:

"Vogt, I lui a été remis en Août, 1859, 40,000 francs," is the literal text.

"Considering—
"That the emancipation of the working classes must be conquered by the working classes themselves; that the struggle for the emancipation of the working classes means, not a struggle for class privileges and monopolies, but for equal rights and duties, and the abolition of all class rule;

"That the economic subjection of the man of labor to the monopolizer of the means of labor—that is, the sources of life—lies at the bottom of servitude in all its forms of social misery, mental degradation and political dependence;

"That the economical emancipation of the working classes is, therefore, the great end to which every political movement ought to be subordinate as a means;

"That all efforts aiming at that great end have hitherto failed from the want of solidarity between the manifold divisions of labor in each country, and from the absence of a fraternal bond of union between the working classes of different countries;

"That the emancipation of labor is neither a local nor a national, but a social problem, embracing all countries in which modern society exists, and depending for its solution on the concurrence, practical and theoretical, of the most advanced countries;

"That the present revival of the working classes in the most industrious countries of Europe, while it raises a new hope, gives solemn warning against a relapse into the old errors, and calls for the immediate combination of the disconnected movements;

"For these Reasons—
"The International Working Men's Association has been founded."

To give an account of Marx's work in the International would be to write a history of the association itself—for, while never being more than the corresponding secretary for Germany and Russia, he was the leading spirit of all the General Councils. With scarcely any exceptions, the addresses—from the inaugural one to the last one, on the "Civil War in France"—were written by him. In this last address Marx explained the real meaning of the Commune—"that sphinx so tantalizing to the bourgeois mind." In words as vigorous as beautiful he branded the corrupt Government of "national defence" that betrayed France into the hands of Prussia; he denounced the Government consisting of such men as the forger Jules Favre, the usurer Ferry, and the three infamous Thiers, "that monstrous gnomes" the "political shoe-black of the Empire." After contrasting the horrors perpetrated by the Versailles, and the heroic devotion of the Parisian workmen, dying for the preservation of the very republic of which M. Ferry is now Prime Minister, Marx concludes:

"Workmen, Paris, with its Commune, will be forever celebrated as the glorious harbinger of a new society. Its martyrs are enshrined in the great heart of the working class. Its exterminators' history is already nailed to that pillory from which all the prayers of the priests will not avail to redeem them."

The fall of the Commune placed the International in an impossible position. It became necessary to remove the General Council from London to New York, and this, at Marx's suggestion, was done by the Hague Congress in 1873. Since then the movement has taken another form; the continual intercourse between the proletarians of all countries—one of the fruits of the International Association—has shown that there no longer exists the necessity for a formal organization. But whatever the form, the work is going on, must go on so long as the present conditions of society shall exist.

Since 1873 Marx had given himself up almost entirely to his work, though this had been retarded for some years by ill-health. The MS. of the second volume of his chief work will be edited by his oldest, truest and dearest friend, Frederick Engels. There are other MSS. which may also be published.

I have confined myself to strictly historical and biographical details of the man. Of his striking personality, his immense erudition, his wit, humor, general kindness and ever ready sympathy, it is not for me to speak. To sum up all—

"The elements
So mixed in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, 'This was a Man!'"

ELEANOR MARX.

* Since this was written, in 1883, the second and third volumes of "Das Kapital" have appeared in German, and the fourth and final volume of that work is being prepared for publication. Of the "other MSS." there has appeared Marx's articles on the "Revolution and Counter Revolution, or Germany in 1848" (Swan Sonnenschein), and there will shortly appear a collection of articles, pamphlets and flysheets, written during the years 1852-56, on the "Eastern Question."

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HUMAN NATURE.

There are some people who say that they agree with Socialism, as an ideal, but when asked to come along and help to bring that ideal into practice, or to help to make the conditions of life such that it will be possible for those who are to follow after us, to bring about the realization of that ideal state of society, wherein it will be possible for men to do unto others as they would have others do unto them, they seem to look upon us as freaks and madmen. They say it is impossible to bring Socialism about until you can alter human nature.

I cannot for the life of me understand what they mean when they talk about altering human nature. Do they mean that the people of to-day are too hard-hearted and too selfish to ever entertain one single thought for their neighbors and workmates, other than that of hatred. Surely they cannot mean this, and yet I cannot conceive what else they mean when they tell us that before we can bring Socialism (which, by the way, means each for all and all for each, and not each for himself and the devil take the hindmost) into practice, we must alter human nature. As a workman, reared by a mother who was forced by this accursed competitive system to become the slave of the factory, so that she might be enabled to support herself and children, when her children could not support themselves, having been reared under such conditions, and to-day being myself forced to toil in a factory from morning to night, week in and week out, for a little better than a hand to mouth existence, I claim that by this time I ought to know a little of the nature of our working class population of to-day. That being the case, I cannot think of these men, who talk about the need of altering human nature before it can be possible to bring into existence a state of Socialism, as other than poor, foolish, ignorant, deluded beings, or else being what they delight to term us, that is, madmen and fanatics. I am at present employed by Messrs. G. Kynoch & Co., or otherwise Mrs. A. Chamberlain & Co., wholesale manufacturers of murdering instruments (cordite, for instance). Whilst I have been employed by this firm I have taken particular notice of my foreman, who has a peculiar habit of urging on his men by the use of considerable strong language. But my observation has forced me to the conclusion that he is the possessor of as good and generous a heart as one could possibly have, but, owing to the vile conditions by which he himself is governed, he at times becomes one of the most contemptible beings imaginable. I have seen him at times when one of his workmen has been badly injured, become so flurried that one could hardly tell whether it was the foreman or the workman that had met with the accident, and then again, in about an hour or so afterwards, when his duty to the class he represents has got the better of his nature, he becomes so different that one would hardly believe him to be the same man. It is not the man's nature that is at fault. His nature is all right; it is not that which requires altering; it is this iniquitous competitive commercial system that is faulty, and requires altering, and not human nature.

Place this man as a sort of captain over the same men that he to-day, by the iron laws of competition, has to get as much work out of as possible, place him in a position wherein it shall be his duty to teach his men on points that they, perhaps, do not understand, and also to get from them a fair amount of labor, in return for their receiving a fair share of the wealth produced by the community generally.

Under such circumstances this man would be enabled to respect the men placed under his control, and likewise the men would be able to respect the man who acted as their adviser, and not their SLAVE-MASTER. How foolish it is for these men to think that human nature wants altering. Cannot they see that it is the whole condition of life that requires altering? Are they blind or deaf, and are they also dumb? Are they so blind that they cannot perceive the horrible and immoral conditions of the life that the majority of our children are, in this land of freedom and Christianity, being daily educated up to? Are they so deaf that they cannot hear the moans of our little ones continually crying for bread in every part of our great industrial towns? Can they not, in winter time, see thousands of our little ones shivering in the cold, dreary, dismal streets, for the want of decent clothing to cover their bodies? They do not suffer thus because people are so selfish and hard-hearted as to like to see these things. Some of our nature-altering friends would attempt to make us believe that such is the case, but let anyone take notice if he should happen to come across any particular case of extreme distress and see for himself how nature works. He will see the already overburdened workman doing all that lies in his power to assist his more unfortunate neighbor. Not that he has anything to spare, for in the majority of cases the workman who does his best to assist others has to stint himself and family in order that he may do so.

The conditions of life generally compel men and women to think only of themselves in this terrible struggle for existence, hence all those who are blind or otherwise disabled have to beg for a living. When the conditions of a society sets man against man and woman against woman, it is absurd and foolish to expect that in man and woman which is good and pure (and that is what we call human nature) to show itself to any account. Whilst the conditions by which men and women are surrounded are false, cruel and unjust, people surrounded by such conditions will also be false, cruel and unjust. As you make the conditions of life better, so will you make the people better.

A LOOKER-ON.
"London Justice."

To Irish Comrades.
All the copies of the pamphlet "The Rights of Ireland and the Faith of a Felon" received from Dublin from the Irish Socialist Republican Party, have been sold out; and there only remain on hand samples of the handsome green hand card of the Irish Socialist Republican Party, which can be had at 5 cents each from

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ON THE DEATH OF BENJAMIN SIMON.

(Written for THE PEOPLE by L. C. SHERN, Hoboken, N. J.)

Deep in the city's dark and sluggish heart,
Where toil and care-worn misery and crime
Lay plenteous offerings on the pallid shrine
Of the grim-visaged demon, called Despair;
Where tiny babes and children pant for breath
And swallow germs of sickness and of death;
Which from the gutters fill the sewer-like air;
As by a miracle a saintly lad
Nurtured the noblest hopes in studies sad
Of Drudgery and Degradation's mart.

He saw the hopeless sorrow, endless pain,
Which ineffaceably on all was stamped,
Which yoked them down to suffering and cramped
All aspirations for a higher life;
And boundless pity swept through his frail frame
For all this misery, and vice and shame,
Fermenting discontent, which here was rife
Caused him in agony of thought to sigh:
'Is there no hope, no way in which to try
To break through poverty's dull chain?'

He learned then what the cancer is that sucks
The life blood from the poor ones, and bestows
The wealth which through their toil they've earned, on those
Who toil not, but in self-appointed ease
Idle away the days: Then burst on him
Like to a revelation, dim
At first, then clear, the remedy that frees
The world from all these ills—a Social-ist—
Chimerical no more was earthly bliss;
His faith he prized, as a child the rose it plucks.

And visions 'rose before his heated brain:
A child no more, but grown to man's estate,
He saw the difficult task which stern-browed hate
Reserved for him; thundering then he stood
Before an eager audience, riveted on his
Thousands of hungry eyes, lest they should miss
One word of those they craved to hear, which would
Enlighten them, and teach them how to act.
Uninterrupted, unhaunted, fact
And truth poured forth as from the clouds the rain.

In somber moments did he recognize
How vast his chosen part; yet never flagged
His courage; studying hard, behind him lagged
All others; certain seemed achievement;
Emancipation of the working class.
His whole mind then applied he, so's to pass
As highest in his school, that his attempt
To aid the toilers, by a scholarship
Might weight receive; yet through some slip
The trouble happened, as he had agnized.

He failed; shattered his hope, his faith in self—
A traitor towards the Socialistic cause.
The world reeled; all the insane selfish laws
Could hold the poor in thralldom as before;
His honor gone, and hyper-sensitive,
Too great a burden now 't would be to live:
His face was set, his eyes were red and sore;
Quivering with grief then wandered he away
Down on the gurgling, peaceful waves
To lay
Splashing, they bore him from this world of pelf.

Time will engrave and not efface this act,
And point with genuine sorrow at the fact.

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Call for State Convention.

To the Sections of the S. L. P. of the State of New York.
The nomination of a candidate for Chief Judge for the Court of Appeals, which is the only State nomination to be made for the coming election does not warrant the large expense of a State Convention attended by delegates from all parts of the State. The requirements of the law can be complied with by holding the convention under the conditions which will enable the greater part of our membership to be represented with no expense.

The State Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals is therefore called to meet at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth Street, New York City, on Saturday, August 14th, 1897, at 8 o'clock p. m.

Sections are entitled to representation on the following basis: One delegate for each Section of 50 members or less; 2 delegates for each Section of 50 to 100 members, and one additional delegate for each additional 200 members or fraction thereof.

All delegates to the State Convention must be elected either at primaries or at conventions of delegates elected by primaries.

Dated New York, July 16, 1897.
The New York State Committee of the S. L. P.
HUGO VOGT, Secy.

A NEW LABOR DISPLACER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 26.—The reading public is very little concerned about "news" of which it knows everything itself. This circumstance explains why our dailies, especially those wearing the Republican tag, repeat every day that "confidence" and "prosperity" at last have returned. Why repeat these stories every day? If it really did return, that would be all-sufficient; but the papers, as well as the public, know too well that this prosperity talk is nothing but a barefaced lie. Yet, if not "prosperity," progress is going on all the while—even with us in these backwoods of the Far West. The following clipping from one of our dailies well illustrates the point:

STOCKTON, July 21.—The immense harvester being used by Woods Brothers on Roberts Island, near this city, is now viewed each day by a large crowd. Even in this county, where fairly big harvesters have been in use several years, it is a curiosity, and farmers go miles to witness it work. The big machine has a cutting line of fifty-two feet, and it also threshes and sacks the grain. In one run around a 4,000-acre field it will turn out hundreds of sacks of wheat ready for the market.

There was a little difficulty in the operation of the harvester the first day it was tried. The journals and boxes did not work as smoothly as they did after it had been run for two days, but the proprietors are more than pleased with it, and a number of others of the same size will be built next year. They are very expensive, and are not very easily handled on the road. This one crushed a large stringer on one of the county drawbridges while passing over to the grain field where it is working.

The cost of harvesting has been reduced to a minimum by this machine, AND THE NUMBER OF DAYS CONSUMED IN GETTING A LARGE FIELD READY FOR THE MARKET WILL BE ABOUT HALF THAT OF THE REGULAR HARVESTER. Eight or ten men handle it easily while it is turning out from 1,500 to 1,800 sacks a day of ten hours and sweeping 100 acres of grain clean. At present it is working in the heaviest wheat ever grown in this county. The grain on the islands has always been tall and of rank growth, but this year it is much heavier than in past seasons. No difficulty has been experienced in harvesting, as the traction engine, which was built especially for the machine, pushes it through the thick grain with about the same ease as the ordinary engine would draw a wagon over a country road.

Now, if this means anything, it means that less farm "hands" will be needed, and that less efficient machinery in the same line becomes worthless, because its product no longer can compete with that of the better machine, not being so plentiful, and therefore so cheap. Its use involves a loss of time and money. Having thus reduced the cost of production, those bonanza farmers are enabled to sell cheaper and yet realize a big profit.

If our silver-mutton-heads, labor-exchangers, colonists and the rest of patent "reformers" could grapple with and comprehend a logic, they at once would give up their reform ideas as silly. If in this instance—leaving out of the question speculation—wheat becomes cheaper, it is not on account of "money having grown dearer," but merely on account of a "bushel of wheat containing less socially necessary human labor than before;" or, in other words, "having become cheaper." Notwithstanding all sophistic twittings, the Socialist theory of value is every day illustrated anew, as this new harvester does.

Under prevailing conditions, every industrial progress adds to the misery of the many. Those who suffer must not idly wait, else they will suffer for all time to come. Above all, they must learn to know the real cause of their suffering—proper action would soon follow. But as long as certain evil effects are taken for the cause, all endeavor to remedy them are worse than wasted. Such tactics remind one of Baron Münchhausen's trying to pull himself out of the mire by his own hair.

Our State has been the dumping ground for many an experiment, and notwithstanding all the dust each experiment raised in its day, they all, sooner or later, succumbed. Yet in spite of all the dreary experiences, some people, it seems, never will learn their lesson. The present colony craze had started to affect us, but the wind was taken out of its sails by another, bigger and more noisy craze—I mean the Klondike craze. Yet I suspect that much of this craze has been manufactured by the steamship lines and the trading posts in Alaska, with the aid of the newspapers; and they it is who will make all the money. In a short time we will hear of despair and starvation as the burden of the Klondike song.

FRED. FELLERMANN.

Socialist Weekly and Monthly Publications.

ENGLISH.
THE PEOPLE, 184 William Street, New York, N. Y. \$1 per year.
The New Charter, 35 Turk Street, San Francisco, Cal. \$1 per year.
The Syracuse Socialist (Monthly), 25 cents per year.
The Beacon, Johnston, R. I. (Fortnightly), 50 cents per year.
The Socialist Alliance, 79 Dearborn Street, Chicago, 50 cents per year.

GERMAN.
Vorwärts, 184 William Street, New York, N. Y. \$1.50 per year.
Cleveland Volksfreund, 237 Clair Street, Cleveland, Ohio, 25¢ per year.

DANISH-NORWEGIAN.
Arbejderen, 6832 Northwagh Avenue, Chicago, Ill. \$1.50 per year.

SWEDISH.
Arbetaren, 35 and 37 Frankfort Street, New York, N. Y. \$1.50 per year.

POLISH.
Sila, 1146 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y. \$1 per year.

JEWISH.
Arbeiterzeitung, 9 Rutgers Street, New York, N. Y. 75 cents per year.

HUNGARIAN.
Nepszava, 236 East 4th Street, New York, N. Y. \$1 per year.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN.
The Truth, 514 West 3d Street, Davenport, Iowa. \$1 per year.

A THING WORTH STRIVING FOR IS THE BEAUTIFUL DIAMOND POINT GOLD FOUNTAIN PEN

DIAMOND POINT

We will send it free to anyone sending us three yearly subscriptions at one dollar each. Will you take advantage of this unprecedented offer? Get a new yearly subscriber this, next and the following week, then send us \$3.00 and the pen is yours. Address all letters and money orders to **THE PEOPLE**, 184 William Street, New York City.

PARTY NEWS.

Activity of Militant Socialists East, West, North and South.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.
NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Secretary
Henry Kuhn, 184 William Street, N. Y.
NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Secretary M.
S. Hayes, 113 Clamplain St., Cleveland, O.

Massachusetts.
HOLYOKE, Mass., August 1.—Dear
Comrades:—We hereby submit to you
our financial report for the month of
July, 1897:

RECEIPTS.
Cash from S. E. Putney.....\$57 40
Sec. Worcester, 40 stamps..... 4 00
Lawrence, Br. 1, 100 stamps..... 10 00
Boston, Br. 1, convention tax..... 1 80
Holyoke, Br. 1, 100 stamps..... 10 00
Holyoke, Br. 1, on lists..... 25 00
Holyoke, Br. 2, on lists..... 5 00
Sec. Westfield, 30 stamps..... 3 00
Sec. Somerville, 30 stamps..... 3 00
Sec. Clinton, 50 stamps..... 5 00
Sec. Northampton, 20 stamps..... 2 00
Sec. Springfield, on lists..... 20 00

Total.....\$146 20

EXPENDITURES.
S. E. Putney, expenses to Holyoke
and return.....\$5 86
Postage supplies..... 2 59
Expressage—2 packages..... 65
Aug. Lehmann, printing..... 10 50
F. G. R. Gordon, special organ-
izer, salary, expenses, etc..... 32 60
National Executive, 500 stamps..... 25 00
Secretary Ruth, sundries..... 40

Total.....\$77 51

Cash on hand August 1.....68 69

Total.....\$146 20
Stamps received from S. E. Putney 434
From National Executive..... 500
Total.....934
Stamps sold.....370
On hand.....564

Total.....934
MAX H. TIEDEMAN, Treas.

LYNN, July 25.—As it is some time
since the Comrades have heard from
Section Lynn, we now give an account
of ourselves. On Sunday, July 11th, we
held a meeting at Lynn Beach, with
Comrade Avery as speaker. The week
previous to the 11th we held meetings
in Danvers and Salem, and a meeting
July 15th in Stoneham. Sunday, the
18th, we had Comrade Putney with us
at the beach. Tuesday, 20th, Comrade
Gordon arrived and co-operated with
us in running a meeting at Marblehead.
He was sent out by the State Central
Committee. Thursday, 22d, we were to
have a meeting at Stoneham, and Mon-
day, 26th, at Danvers, with Comrades
Avery and Gordon. The Stoneham
meeting was postponed on account of
rain. This meeting will now be held
Tuesday, 27th. Wednesday, July 21st,
we held a meeting in Lynn, corner
State and Market streets, and Friday
the 23d, we held a meeting in Market
Square, West Lynn. Comrade Gordon
spoke at both the Lynn and West Lynn
meetings of ours, and will speak at our
regular Sunday meeting at the beach to-
day (July 25th). The Lynn Section
had arranged for seven meetings out-
side of Lynn, and six of them will have
been held when we get done with Dan-
vers and Stoneham, July 26th and 27th,
but as Comrade Gordon is here as an
organizer we will be only too glad to
co-operate with him and help all we can.
The names of Socialists whom we knew
in towns nearby we gave to him. We
believe that Sections can be organized
in Marblehead, West Lynn, Salem,
Danvers, Gloucester and Stoneham, and
think Comrade Gordon is just the man
to do it. All our meetings are well at-
tended, and the out of town speakers
have all done first class. We will try
and keep up a hustle, and hope that the
Comrades everywhere will do the same.
J. H. C., Organizer.

Missouri.

Report of Missouri State Committee, S.
L. P., for the month of July, 1897:
Received from Section St. Louis
for due stamps, \$2; carried for-
ward from June \$7.62; total.....\$9 62
Expended to Henry Kuhn for 100
due stamps..... 5 00
Postage stamps..... 1 12
Emblems and buttons..... 26
Total.....\$6 38
On hand.....3 21

New Jersey.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 30.—The
special joint meeting of both the Amer-
ican and German Sections took place
at the old headquarters July 30th, and
was well attended. Comrade Dahmen
conducting the proceedings. It was finally
decided to amalgamate the two Sections
into one. The officers elected are:
Agent, Comrade Mills; recording and
corresponding secretary, Comrade Chas.
Peterson; treasurer, Comrade Dahmen.
Next meeting August 11th in the new
headquarters, 603 Elizabeth Avenue.

NEWARK, N. J., August 3.—There
will be an agitation meeting of the So-
cialist Labor party in the hall, No. 76
Springfield Avenue, on Sunday, August
8th, at 3 p. m. sharp. Comrade Hickey,
of Brooklyn, will speak on the subject
of the "Capitalist Press." A free dis-
cussion of the principles of Socialism
to follow the address. Let every Com-
rade in Newark be present and bring
with him a friend who is not a Socialist.

New York.
Primaries of the Socialist Labor party
of Greater New York to nominate
County Tickets in New York, Kings and
Richmond Counties will be held as fol-
lows:

NEW YORK COUNTY.
On Saturday, August 14th, 8 p. m., at
the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th Street
New York.

KARL MARX

A Highly Artistic

Etching of : : : :

THE CHAMPION OF SOCIALISM

With autograph and remarque
of arm and hammer : : : : :

India Proofs 19x23. Send Postage Prepaid
to any address on receipt of \$1.00.

KIHN & HALL,

111 LIBERTY STREET,
NEW YORK.

For sale also by "THE PEOPLE",
184 William St., New York.

KINGS COUNTY.

On Friday, August 13th, 8 p. m., at the
Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 945 Wil-
loughby Avenue, Brooklyn.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

On Saturday, August 21st, 8 p. m., at
Wygant's Hall, Jewett Avenue, Port
Richmond, Staten Island.

Only those members of Section
Greater New York, S. L. P., who are
citizens are entitled to be present at
their respective county primaries.

For the City Executive Committee of
Section Greater New York, S. L. P.,
L. ABELSON, Organizer.

To the Assembly Districts, S. L. P., of
New York.

Comrades—In order to conduct a sys-
tematic series of open air meetings for
the campaign, the Agitation Committee
in the various Assembly Districts
should at once select a number
of suitable places in their re-
spective districts where they would
like open air meetings arranged. This
arrangement was tried last year and
worked very successfully. Hoping that
you will not delay this matter, but at
once act, and send in the list of such
suitable places as soon as possible to
L. ABELSON, Organizer,
Socialist Labor Party of Greater New
York.

Kings County, Attention:

All members of the Socialist Labor
party residing within the County of
Kings should not fail to attend the
County and Borough Primary that is
to be held at the Brooklyn Labor
Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby Avenue, on
Friday, August 13th, at 8 p. m.

The nominations to be made are:

- 1.—For President of Borough.
- 2.—For Sheriff.
- 3.—For Registrar.
- 4.—For County Clerk.
- 5.—For County Treasurer.

The above date has been fixed by the
Executive Committee of Section
Greater New York, which committee ap-
pointed the undersigned to call the
primary and make such arrangements
as the occasion calls for.

PETER FIEBIGER,
HENRY KUHN.

Buffalo Comrades, Attention:

Two very important meetings require
the presence not only of every member
of the party but of every earnest Social-
ist residing in Buffalo, as questions of
great importance for our movement in
Buffalo will be under consideration.

The first one—the joint meeting of all
branches—will take place this Satur-
day, August 7th, at 8 p. m., in Labor
Lyceum, 550 Broadway, near Jefferson
Street. Among other important subjects
the municipal platform of the Section
Buffalo, S. L. P., will be discussed.

The second meeting is called for the
purpose of organizing the Labor
Lyceum Association proper, as the con-
stitution and the main part of the by-
laws are already adopted. It will take
place Sunday, August 8th, at 2:30 p. m.,
in the same Labor Lyceum Hall. No
earnest Comrade should fail to be
present at both meetings.

THE SECRETARY.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., August 2.—A
meeting of the delegates of the 16th
Ward, Branches I and III; 19th Ward,
Branch I; 21st Ward, Branches II and
III, of Brooklyn, will take place on
Saturday, August 7th, 8 p. m. sharp, at
Comrade Adolph Benewg's house, 151
Seigel Street. The agitation for the
coming campaign will be the order of
business.

A. BENEWG, Organizer,
16th Ward, Branch III.

N. Y. City, 4th Assembly District.—
Comrade James Allman will lecture
Friday evening, August 6th, at the 4th
Assembly District, 165 Broadway. Sub-
ject: "The Beginning of the End."

**Joint Agitation Committee of the
4th, 8th and 12th Assembly Districts.**
M. SAPIR, Secy.

**N. Y. City, Twelfth Assembly Dis-
trict.**—On the 30th of July a highly suc-
cessful meeting under the auspices of
the 12th Assembly District, S. L. P.,
took place, with Comrade Daniel De
Leon lecturing upon the Municipal Pro-
gramme of the S. L. P., and Comrade
Julius Hammer presiding.
The hall was crowded to its utmost
capacity, every inch of standing room,
even in the hallway, being occupied.
The speaker was frequently interrupted
with enthusiastic, deafening rounds of
applause. The questions subsequently
asked gave the lecturer an opportunity
to review the Debs movement, wherein
he pointed out that class-consciousness
was conspicuous with its absence, as in
all the passages taken from the plat-
form of the S. L. P., the platform of
Debs' party carefully omitted all men-
tion of the class struggle. He pointed
out, further, the fallacy of supporting
it, and the quality of the element sup-
porting it. The speaker was cheered to
the echo.
At the business meeting that followed

Comrade Reich acted as chairman. Five
new members were proposed. Reports
of delegates were received. Committee
on Reception and Ball reported date set
for same on Saturday, September 4th.

A committee from the 4th Assembly
District was then granted the floor and
asked that a sub-committee from the
12th Assembly District be elected to a
body composed of delegates of the down-
town districts, to be known as the East
Side Agitation Committee, which would
supervise the agitation in these dis-
tricts. Comrades Finn, Pomeranz, Rud-
nick, Sappir and Weinstein were
elected on this committee. Secretary
was instructed to communicate with
Executive Board of Greater New York
General Committee, requesting them to
take steps to recover the property of the
party from the former officers of the dis-
solved district. Comrades Rosen and
Julius Hammer were appointed to re-
cover the banner of the 12th Assembly
District. Financial report was adopted
and the district adjourned.

JULIUS HAMMER, Secy.

Brooklyn Speakers Club.

The above organization will begin
operations at once for the coming cam-
paign, and will hold a meeting next
Sunday, August 8, 10 a. m., at the
Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 945 Wil-
loughby Avenue, where arrangements
will be made to carry on a successful
series of open air meetings in Brooklyn
for the coming campaign. The Brook-
lyn members that participated in the
campaign last year are requested to be
present without fail.

L. ABELSON, Organizer,
Socialist Labor Party of Greater New
York.

Ohio.

CINCINNATI.—The arrangements
for the picnic for August 8th are com-
plete. Our candidate for Governor,
Comrade Watkins, will deliver an ad-
dress; speeches will be made in German
also. The out of town Comrades will be
met at the depots by Reception Com-
mittees; these will be distinguishable by
the red party button.

Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE. August 1.—I am
glad to hear through THE PEOPLE
that the Comrades throughout the
country are taking advantage of the op-
portunities to spread Socialism
afforded by the summer months, in
holding open air meetings. In order to
dispel any thoughts that might possibly
be entertained by uninformed Comrades
to the effect that the Providence Com-
rades are lax and indolent in their duty,
I would ask a small space to give a short
resumé of our work in this line since
June.
Early in June a speakers' club was
organized under the jurisdiction of the
City Committee. A circuit covering six
points in the city was agreed upon, at
which a meeting would be held weekly.
Six pairs of speakers (we have not
got any two-hour men yet) were selected
and a schedule arranged, so that no pair
would speak twice at the same point
during the same circuit.
We have just finished our first cir-
cuit. A new pairing has been made, and
the speakers will start on their second
circuit this week. When this is finished
another combination of the speakers
will be arranged for a third circuit, and
so on until "chill November's" surly
blasts" drives us indoors, when we in-
tend to get halls as near as possible to
the points we now speak at, and con-
tinue the agitation during the winter.
So far we have held thirty-six meet-
ings, all well attended. At four of the
points the audiences ranged from two
to four hundred, some nights reaching
as high as five hundred. Between one
and two hundred people attend the
meetings at the other two points. Much
enthusiasm is displayed and the great-
est attention is paid to the words of the
speakers, which all proves that the time
is ripe for Socialist agitation.
The amount of literature disposed of
at those meetings is extremely gratify-
ing to the Comrades, the literary agents
having sold over 250 copies of "Merrie
England," nearly 100 "Socialism" by
McChue, some sixty "Reform or Revo-
lution," and—here is a pointer for other
cities—over 500 leaflets.

A little over two weeks ago an idea
struck the writer that leaflets could be
readily sold at a small price. I brought
the matter up at the City Committee;
they thought likewise and ordered
1,000 each of "Socialism" by Watkins;
"Social Effects of Machinery" by "Why
American Workingmen Should Be So-
cialists," and "Middle Class Municipal-
ization," to be sold at the open air
meetings four for one cent.

The way the leaflets are going proves
the plan to be very good to cover the
expense of buying the leaflets and also
to get over the city ordinance, which
prohibits the free distribution of hand-
bills, etc., on the streets.

ORGANIZER.

THE DAILY PEOPLE

\$50,000 FUND.

Amount Pledged down to August 4th, 1897.

\$4,535.

The following amounts have been paid down to August 4th, incl.:
Previously acknowledged.....\$1147 90
Meyer Stodel, New Haven, Conn.: \$1; C. P. Brooklyn, N. Y.: \$1; Ludwig Christofferson,
City: \$10; German Section, Dayton, Ohio: \$20; John Kinneally, City: \$2; Jas. Gruber, City:
\$10; Wm. Rush, Boston, Mass.: \$10; Henry Snyder, Mariners Harbor, N. Y.: \$10; Wm. Van
Vorst, Mariners Harbor, N. Y.: \$10; H. W. A. Raasch, Boston, Mass.: \$10.....\$6 00

Total.....\$1253 90
Pledgers will please keep in mind the dates on which their payments fall due, as per
printed list, and remit promptly. If any error appears on the list, correct with equal prompt-
ness.

THE DAILY PEOPLE COMMITTEE,
184 William St., N. Y.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY —OF THE— UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in Convention assembled,
re-affirms the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of
happiness.

With the founders of the American republic we hold that the purpose of
government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of his right; but in
the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can
be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive
of life, of liberty and of happiness.

With the founders of this republic we hold that the true theory of politics
is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the
whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, further-
more, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production
must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotism system of economics is the direct
opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the exist-
ence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the
alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that
class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy,
labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means
of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even
deprived of the necessities of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may
rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated,
that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the
enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its
protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private
property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of
labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming when, in the natural cause of social evolution,
this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crisis on the
one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic
combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.
We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and
upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist
Labor Party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined
to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held
together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying con-
ditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that
barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land
and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the
people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Com-
monwealth for the present state of planless production, individual war and
social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free
exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of
civilization.

RESOLUTIONS.

With a view to immediate improvement in the condition of labor we
present the following demands:

1. Reduction in the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of
production.
2. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals,
telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and
communication; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under con-
trol of the Federal government and to elect their own superior officers, but
no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.
3. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, fer-
ries, water works, gas works, electric plants and all industries requiring
municipal franchises; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under
control of the municipal administration and to elect their own superior
officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.
4. The public lands to be declared inalienable. Revocation of all land grants
to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been com-
plied with.
5. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.
6. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of
forests and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources
of the country.
7. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the
nation.
8. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes
to be exempt.
9. School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be
compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals,
clothing, looks, etc., where necessary.
10. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Un-
abridged right of combination.
11. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and the em-
ployment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality.
Abolition of the convict labor contract system.
12. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities (county,
city, state and nation).
13. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equaliza-
tion of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is performed.
14. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an
efficient employers' liability law.
15. The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all
measures of importance, according to the referendum principle.
16. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and mu-
nicipal), wherever it exists.
17. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative
chambers.
18. Municipal self-government.
19. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal
right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to be
legal holidays. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced.
20. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective consti-
tuencies.
21. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States.
Administration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punish-
ment.

HITTING FROM THE SHOULDER.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Beware, gentlemen; the issue is before
us, I say, and it has to be met squarely.
I am aware that, with their accustomed
dishonesty, certain organs of special in-
terests are already trying to confuse it.
One of these organs, for instance, affects
to be greatly concerned in the fate of
the poor man, who, by subjecting him-
self to untold privations, was lucky
enough to save a few dollars, now in-
vested in real estate—in a lot, with per-
haps a shanty, located in a part of the
city where there are few or no improve-
ments, and where there will surely be

none so long as the present assessors
can help it. Well, this organ knavishly
proclaims that such a poor man "might
as well allow the city to confiscate his
property at once," if the assessors are
compelled to raise the valuations of our
millionaires. Fortunately, again, it is
not with such editorial trash that the
poor people—the masses of the people—
can any longer be bamboozled.

L. Goldmann's Printing Office,
cor. New Chambers and William Sts.
works with Type Setting Machines.
German and
English.

Prog. Clothing Cutters & Trimmers.
At the last regular meeting of the
above union, held on Thursday, July
29th, the recording secretary handed in
his resignation, stating that he was in-
capable of performing the duties at-
tached; same was accepted, and the
secretary elected in his place, to fill the
term. A committee from the Amer-
Berkman Defence Association was
granted the floor. The report of the
discussion upon that point will be found
elsewhere in this issue.

The activity of L. U. No. 4, U. G. W.
of A., in calling a mass meeting did not
disturb the members' tranquility, but it
proved that more funds are required to
keep the ship afloat, otherwise it will
sink, and somebody will have to go
back to the factory as a common wage
slave unless some political position is
secured for them in the meantime.
The reports of the different commit-
tees were then heard and accepted.
LOUIS ECKSTEIN, Cor. Secy.

Grand Labor Day Pic- nic

Section New Haven, Conn.

Socialist Labor Party,
at WEIDEMANN'S LION PARK,
MONDAY, September 6th.

TICKETS 10 cents. Children 5 cents.
Games and Prizes for children.

Trades and Societies Calendar.

Standing advertisements of Trades
and other Societies (not exceeding five
lines) will be inserted under this heading here-
after at the rate of \$1.00 per annum. Organi-
zations should not lose such an op-
portunity of advertising their places of meet-
ing.

Carl Salm Club (Musicians Union).

Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m.,
East 4th Street, New York Labor Lyceum.
Business Secretary: Fred.

Central Labor Federation of New York.

230 E. 2d St., New York City. Meetings
every Sunday afternoon at 2 p. m., at
East 4th Street, New York Labor Lyceum.
Business Secretary: Ernest Bohm, 64 East 4th Street,
New York City.

**Cigar-makers' Progressive International
Union No. 90.** Office and Hall, 100
Bureau: 64 East 4th Street—District 1 (Man-
hattan), 34 East 1st Street, every Saturday
p. m.—District 11 (Germania), 213 Fourth
meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District 12
meets at 127 Avenue A, every Saturday at 8
p. m.—District 14, meets at 342 West 4th Street,
every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Super-
visors meets every Tuesday at 1422 2nd Avenue,
at 8 p. m.

Empire City Lodge (Machinists), meets
every Wednesday evening at 8 p. m.,
Lyceum, 64 East 4th Street.
Secretary: HENRY KUHN.

German Workers' Union of New York.

Office: 389 Bowery, Union Hall, 1st Floor.
Meetings every Friday at 4 p. m. Board of
Supervisors meets every Wednesday at 4 p. m.
at the same hall.

Musical Protective Alliance No. 100.

D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters
79 E. 4th Street. Meetings every Friday at
8 o'clock, music, Fred Hartmann, Pres.;
Woll, Cor. Secy; Residence, 112 E. 4th St.

Section Essex County, S. L. P., meets
the first Sunday in each month at 3 p. m.,
the hall of "Essex County Socialist Club,"
Springfield Avenue, Newark, N. J.

Scandinavian Section, S. L. P., meets
2nd and 4th Sunday of each month at
8 o'clock a. m., at Schuler's Hall, 221-223 North
St., New York City. Subscription orders
for the Scandinavian Socialist Weekly, SCAND-
NAVIAN.

Socialist Science Club, S. L. P., meets
35th A. D. Meets at Webster Hall, 64 East
Street and 4th Avenue, every Friday at 8 p. m.

Upholsterers' Union of New York
Vicinity. Meets 2d and 4th Sun-
days at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th
Street, New York City. Secretary: Carl Anders, 22 East 2nd Street.

**WORKMEN'S
Furniture Fire Insurance.**

Organized 1872. Membership 14,000.
Principal Organization, New York
Vicinity.

OFFICE: 64 E. 4th St. OFFICE HOURS, 10
except Sundays and holidays, from 10
o'clock P. M.

BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy, Binghamton,
Gloucester, Elmira, N. Y.